LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Beaconsfield Sounds the Loud Timbrel of Britannia's Greatness.

GOG AND MAGOG.

Czar and Emperor Swear an Eternal Friendship.

DACOITS OF THE DECCAN.

French Mummers and Maskers Troop to the Relief of Murcia.

PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF RETIRES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 11, 1879. The royal stables at Florence have been

totally destroyed by fire.

The Soir approunces that a private letter from Rome states that the Queen of Italy is seriously ill with a fever.

The Liberta, of Rome, denies that the govern ment is seeking to induce General Cialdini to secept another diplomatic mission.

The Tagblatt's Constantinople despatch reports that a Russian naval officer has arrived there to purchase four Turkish iron-clads. The Vedomosti reports that General Dolgo

roukoff, who commanded the advance column at the battle of Dengil-Tepe, has been recalled. The departure for America of Mr. Parnell which was originally fixed for the 15th inst., has been postponed in consequence of the as-

The Univers and Gazette du Midi are to be prosecuted for publishing false reports that the government had taken military precautions in view of coming troubles.

The Standard's correspondent at Pesth re ports that the duel between Count Szapary and Deputy Pazmandy will not take place, the matter having been adjusted.

The Times, in a leading editorial article, says :- "Count Schouvaloff will start for St. Petersburg in a few days. His retirement from the Russian embassy at London has long been anticipated and will create no surprise."

A Berlin despatch to the Standard says the attempt to divert the Amu Darya into the Cas pian Sea with native help having failed, a commission of European engineers, appointed to undertake the work, have just started for

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF RETIRES. The Daily Telegraph's despatch from Vienna oft-rumored resignation of Prince Gortschakoff has become a fact, and Gortschakoff is now about to retire. The Foreign Department will be conducted by M. de Giers until a successor to the Prince is appointed."

SENATOR VALENTIN'S SUICIDE. Special despatches from Paris now place it beyond doubt that M. Marie Edmond Valentin, Senator from the Department of the Rhone and a member of the Republican Left, whose death was announced on the 2d inst., shot himself in consequence of chagrin at having recommended unfortunate invest-ments. [M. Valentin's life was stormy and eventful. He served in the army for the first eight years of his career, and was known among his mrades as a man whom it was dangerous to offend. He fought a duel with Comte Clary the faithful adherent of the Bonapartes, and was wounded in the thigh. After the coup d'état of December he was arrested, imprisoned in a fortress, and finally expelled from French soil. He took refuge in England, and was elected to the chair of military history at Woolwich. He was a great favorite with the cadets, though rigid in his dis cipline. He returned to France after the declaration of war in 1870. Appointed Prefet of Strasbourg, and bidden to occupy his post at all hazards, he swam across the river before the besieged town under the enemy's hottest fire. Of late years be has sat quietly in the Scuate, and the old wild spirit seemed to have died out of him. But he was always a man of the strictest honor and the utmost courage, and there was nothing in his life that made his end improbable.]

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN. A despatch from Rome says:-"With a view to the arrangement of the question of filling up the numerous vacant curés in Prussia, the Vati can has requested and Prince Bismarck has sensented to delegate Privy Councillor Hausler to continue the negotiations with the Papal nuncios at Munich and Vienna."

GERMANY AND RUSSIA. The Berlin correspondent of the News hears from a well informed quarter in St. Petersburg that during a recent correspondence between the Czar and Emperor William the latter as sured the Czar in a special private letter that neither he nor his son would ever make war against Russia, and cordially invited the Czar to visit Berlin on his way to Cannes. The Czar replied that he could not come himself, but that the Czarewitch would visit the Emperor.

BISMARCK'S CRITICAL STATE OF HEALTH. The National Zeitung, of Berlin, says that Prince Bismarck is not only suffering from his old neuralgic complaint, but symptoms of a constitutional malady have appeared, which his robust constitution will probably overcome, but which cause some apprehension.

PILLARS OF THE PORTE.

Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador, has protested to the Porte against the appoint ment, which is just announced, of Kiasutl Pacha as Counsellor and Under Secretary of the Grand Vizier, Said Pacha. Kinmtl Pacha was recently dismissed from the Governorship of Aleppo at the joint request of the English and French Ambassadors, because of his oppression of the Armenians at Zeitchun. It is reported that Hafuz Pacha, who is appointed Minister of Police, is the same whose punishment, jointly with that of Chevket Pacha, was demanded in Lord Derby's cele brated despatch after the Bulgarian atrocities. Prince Lobanoff has informed Sawas Pacha Minister of Foreign Affairs, that he does not bear any proposals from the Russian government. Prince Lobanoff will again depart in the course of a week on leave of absence. Sawas Pacha has declared to Sir Austen Layard that the attacks of the Turkish press on the policy of England are wholly uninspired. Count Ziehy, the Austrian Ambassader, will have an audience with the Sultan on the 15th inst., when he will present letters of recall. He will leave the city in three weeks.

ITALIAN MINISTERIAL DIPPICULTIES. The President of the Council, Signor Cairoli, and his friends in the Cabinet will not accept the financial propositions of Signor Grimaldi,

views in the opposition in the Chambers, which would seriously endanger the Cabinet. The leaders of the Left have already had two interviews with Signor Cairoli to endeavor to arrive at an understanding, but without result, and they are to have a third consultation.

CANROBERT'S ELECTION. Marshal Canrobert, the Bonapartist candidate, who was yesterday elected Senator from the department of Lower Charente, obtained 316 votes out of 499, M. Bellamy (republican) obtaining only 126. Marshal Canrobert's re turn is not a Bonapartist manifestation, but he was elected as the champion of the party of order and as a political protest against the re-Paris and M. Garel in Lyons.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND. The Irish local Government Board has made a special report to the imperial government respecting the state of affairs in Ireland. The report says that the potato crop is everywhere deient and inferior, and this, combined with the absence of peat fuel, owing to rain, are regarded as the leading causes of the distress which is expected to culminate during the winter and spring, and that pauperism is greatly increasing, especially in Ulster.

HANLAN AND THE ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP. The Sportsman has received a letter from Hanlan, replying to the intimation sent him that Elliott had challenged him to row for the cup. He states that he cannot understand the position of affairs, and says he cannot visit England at present, as he has many engagements in America. He holds that either Boyd or Elliott should visit Canada. He will give £100 to either Boyd or Elliott if he will make a match with him to come off on Toronto Bay for \$1,000 or \$2,000 a side or more. He concludes by saying he will row in England when he has time.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

HAPPY.

NINE HUNDRED GUESTS GATHER TO HEAR LORD BEACONSFIELD-HOW ENGLAND HAS STRIVEN TO CONTENT THE AFGHANS, ZULUS, IRISH AND FOREIGN NATIONS AND IS HERSELF

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 11, 1879. The Lord Mayor's banquet took place at Guildhall last night. Nearly nine hundred guests were present. Among them were Her Majesty's Ministers and their wives, Count von Munster, the German Ambassador; Mr. Hoppin, the United States Chargé d'Affaires; Lord Chelmsford, late Commander-in-Chief of th British forces in South Africa; Colonel Evelyn Wood and Lord Justices Sir William Brett and Hon. Alfred Thesiger. The members of the Ministry and Lord Chelmsford and Colonel Wood were warmly greeted with cheers as they entered. The toast to the health of Her Majesty the Queen was given and received with appropriate onors. Count von Munster, replying to the toast to the foreign Ambassadors, declared that none were more desirous than Germany and the German Emperor to see the peace of the world maintained. Lord Beaconsfield, rising to reply to the toast of the evening—the health of Her Majesty's Ministers-was received with three times three cheers.

LORD BRACONSPIELD SPEAKS. He said the aspect of affairs was much more satisfactory than when he last spoke on a simiar occasion. Business was now being done which three months ago would have been deemed impossible. The only question now was whether the revival was temporary or perma-nent. The opinion of Her Majesty's government was that the revival was of a permanent and asting character. He thought official returns emonstrated that fact, because they showed the revival was not local but universal. For instance, the great iron industry had doubtless in a great measure revived, owing to demands from the United States; but the returns prove the purchases of iron were not limited to the United States or the various European countries, but were occasioned by the miscellaneous cle of tropical produce had risen in value. The chemical trade, which was a great index of prosperity, had been unable to execute its orders. The rise in the value of silver would, in all probability, release Indian statesmen of one of their greatest perplexities. During a period of un-precedented depression there had not been a single meeting to express discontent with the

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

He wished our brilliant brethren in Ireland would be a little more emulous of this example. He was at a loss to comprehend how the Irish people had brought themselves to believe that the best remedy for economical distress was political agitation and social confusion. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Doubtless there were portions of Ireland where there would be lerable suffering if a remedy was not offered. The Irish people should remember that they never appealed to English sympathy in vain. It would be the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers to watch the condition of Ireland with the anxiety required by the situation. The Irish people should condescend to remember that their harvest, though bad and though they were much more dependent upon it than are the English people on theirs, still was much better

than the harvest of England. AFGHANISTAN—SOUTH AFRICA.
Addressing the Lord Mayor, Lord Ber field said:—When I addressed your predecessor I informed him that the government was contemplating large military operations in Central Asia, the object being to strengthen and render secure the northwestern boundary of the Indian Empire. These operations have been sig-nally successful and British influence is fully established in Central Asia. (Loud cheers.) Here Lord Beaconsfield warmly eulogized Lord Lytton and the avenging army in Afghanistan. Referring to South Africa he said:—The recent war there has taught the colonists something f the art of self-defence, on which they must in future chiefly rely. We are about to effect some changes there, which will contribute to

the increased happiness of the populations among which the colonists dwell. THE ARMED PEACE OF EUROPE If I view external relations generally I would say notwithstanding that Europe may be covered with millions of armed men, we have ot merely the hope, but the belief, that peace will be maintained. In assuming that peace will be maintained I assume that no great Power would shrink from its responsibilities. If the most extensive and wealthiest Empire in the world, with a perverse interpretation of its insular character, turns an indifferent ear to the feelings and fortunes of Continental Europe, I believe that country is endangered; it is to such an indifference I attribute many fatal wars. But if the power and advice of England are felt and heard in the councils of Europe, I have the conviction that peace will be maintained for a long period. (Loud cheers.) If England deserts her natural post in the councils of Europe, war is too probable. A celebrated Roman being asked what his policy was, replied, "Imperium et

Minister of Finance. The latter is obstinate, and if he leaves the Cabinet he will enforce his views in the opposition in the Chambers, which one on which the existing Ministry will always of the Pyrenees and the crowning of Philip V. The other attractions, he thought,

In proposing Your Lordship's health I shall this time next year in all probability have the pleasure to congratulate you on your skilful administration. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exnequer, also addressed the company, and in course of his speech declared that the financial position of the country need create no alarm.

THE PROCESSION.

The weather was fairly agreeable throughout the day. The Lord Mayor's procession was about as usual, there being no special feature except that the crowd of spectators along the entire route vigorously hissed ex-Mayor Sir Charles Whetham. The rooms of the American Exchange were filled with visitors. Miss Thursby, Carleton and Mr. A. B. Furlong sang a number of patriotic airs, concluding with "Home, Sweet Home," by Miss Thursby. The American flag was then unfolded on the roof of the Exchange, where it will permanently wave. The procession left Guildhall at noon on its way to West minster, adopting an unusually zigzag route. Starting from Guildhall yard, it passed through King street and Queen street into Upper Thames street, thence along Arthur street west and over London bridge into the Borough and Union street. It then crossed Southwark bridge and proceeded up Dowgate hill into Cannon street. The rest of the route was as heretofore, through St. Paul's Churchyard, Fleet street, the Strand, Charing Cross, and thence to Westminster.

ROBERTS' COURT MARTIAL.

VAROOR WHAN ONCE MORE SUSPECTED-HIS MIDNIGHT VISITOR-PEACE WITH THE HILL MEN-DISCORD IN THE BRITISH CABINET.

INV CARLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Nov. 10, 1879. A Calcutta despatch to the Times says :- "The rincipal event of the past week has been the unction of the Cabul and Jelalabad columns, which was effected at Kutty Seng on Thursday. This junction having been effected, the Khyber and Jardalak route will become the sole line of communication with Cabul. Everything is going on quietly at Cabul. The English troops are housed in the Shirpur cantonments, which are very comfortable. The winter seems to setting in early, and nine degrees of frost have already been registered. The suspicion which rested on Yakoob Khan, and which was temporarily removed by his joining General Roberts at Kushi, is again settling down on him. It has been discovered that, on the night before the battle of Charasiab, he was visited in his tent by Naib Mahomed, who commanded the enemy next day, and it is also stated that a plan for his escape from our camp has been found out. Yakoob Khan is now practically a prisoner, and has been removed from Svessang to Shirpur under the escort of the Niuth Lancers. All his attendants except four have been dismissed. A sentry is constantly on duty inside his quarters and a strong guard is on duty outside. The mystery as to what has been done with the bodies of Major Cavagnari and his companions has not yet been solved. Our relations with the tribes are assuming a more satisfactory aspect.

"PEACE WITH HONOR." "Of course it is impossible to predict how long this state of affairs will continue, for little reliance can be placed on the promises of the treacherous hill men. There is, however, no doubt but that the judicious severity shown in our dealing with the Cabul rebels is having, and will continue to have, a good effect." Gen eral Hughes has reached Candabar from Khelati-Ghilzai. Everything is going on well there. The publication of General Roberts' proclamation and the announcement of a continuance for the present of the existing regime, have confirmed any waverers there may have been, and the people look on their emancipation from Cabul as complete. Preparations continue to be pushed forward in India with undiminished vigor. The Sukkur and Dadur Railway is open for engines nearly rate of over a mile per day. A large number of carts and a quantity of war material are being shipped at Bombay Kurrachee. Sir Richard Temple is personally superintending the arrangements along the the Edinburgh Scotsman says it is rumored that there are differences in the Cabinet, especially regarding the affairs in Afghanistan.

AID FOR MURCIA.

GAY FRANCE BRINGS HELP TO DROWNED LUSI-TANIA-BULL FIGHTS, TOURNAMENTS, CAVAL-CADES AND HISTORICAL PROCESSIONS-WATER WILHRIAM'S CHARITY. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Paris, Nov. 10, 1879.

The government has sanctioned a lottery of 2,000,000f, to be organized by a committee of ournalists for the benefit of the sufferers by the floods in Murcia. The Emperor of Germany has sent 12,500f. for the same purpose. The press has organized a grand fête, the proceeds of which will be handed over to the Relief Committee. [Four journals of various political tendencies—the Figuro, Gaulois, Evénément and Voltaire—have been charged with the duty of drawing up a programme of the fête, MM. Adrien Marx, Arthur Meyer, Hippeau and Jules Laffitte being the representatives of each respectively. It was suggested that the whole affair should be Spanish tone and Spanish in execution. The proposal of a bull fight was generally applauded, with a provise that it should have no disgusting features and no mounted picadors; should be confined to the picturesque evolutions of the euadrillas, and end with the death of the bull at the hands of Lagartijo, El Gordito or some other celebrated and expeditious torcro. M. Marx proposed that this should be followed with a ballet and historical cavalende, introducing the characters of "Don Quixote;" and with a musical entertainment performed by four Spanish military bands with compositions of Habanerus, Seguedillas, Jotas and others; by a band of guitar players from Cadiz, by daneing Gitanos from Andalusia, and by singers from the popular concerts of Madrid, all of whom should be brought to Paris by a special train, under the authority of the Spanish government. A verbesa, or baznar, was also proposed, in which the stalls should be held by ladies in the very highest Parisiau society, and nothing should be sold but the products of Spanish industry and art, from confectionery of Madrid to cigars of Havana, from mautillas of lace to paintings by Madrazo or Escosura. It was even proposed to adorn the walls with all the Murillos, Velasquez and Zurburans that private zeal or public sympathy would lend for the occasion f. Laffitte suggested a tournament, in which the best borsemen of France should ride a tilt. M. Hippeau spoke in favor of an historical cortége, designed by Carolus Duran, and depicting scenes of France and Spain during the period of their most brilliant alliances, such as

of the Pyrenees and the crowning of Philip V. The other attractions, he thought, should be divided into a concert at the Trock dero, a Kermesse at the Palais de l'Industrie and a masked ball at the Opera. The Gaulois representative preferred unity of place. He believed that the Hippodrome was admirably fitted for a bulltight. He proposed the in-novation of peripatetic charlots, decorated by the leading magazins de nouveautés, and a procession of actors and actresses, and a newspaper specially written for the fête by the best novelists, playwrights and journalists, and illustrated by the best artists in Paris. The committee pronounced in favor of the bullfight, if it could obtain permission from the government; adopted unanimously the suggestions of a military pageant and the musical entertainment: made a call for 100,000f, as a basis of expenses, and decided to communicate its resolutions to all the leading newspapers.]

WASSOODEO THE DACOIT.

CLOSE OF A CELEBRATED ROBBER'S CAREER BRAHMIN AND BANDIT-A MARBATIA'S LIFE-LONG HATRED OF BRITISH DOMINATION-BENVAJEE THE SECOND.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Nov. 10, 1879.

despatch from Calcutta to the Times says :-

leader of the Dacoits, who was recently convicted of conspiracy to wage war against the Queen, and of collecting men and arms and attempting to excite sedition and dacoity, has been sentenced to transportation for life. Ten of his accomplices were sentenced to ten years' transportation. His name is Wassoodeo Bulwunt Phadke. He headed a band of outlaws in the Poonah district last spring, and issued revolutionary proclamations. He is believed to have been implicated in the burning of the public buildings in the city of Poonah. [Wassoodeo was known as the "Scourge of the Deccan." No East Indian bandit of modern days has caused half so much terror as he to the peaceable natives or half as much annoyance to the British authorities. He was no common "lootwallah," no horse thicf or plunderer of farm yards. He was a Mahratta of high race, a Brahmin and a man onsiderable education. In presence tall and commanding, in manner princely, in physique incomparably strong and agile, he had every quality which history associates with the names of outlaw chiefs, and even his lieutenants called him "Maharaj," and prostrated themselves when they entered his tent. He hated the British with a ferocity that argued him, as the people believed him to be, of Seevajec's line. There had been robbers before him in the neighborhood of Poona; the side of Sir Bartle Frere, then Governor of Bombay. But Hurree Naik was a robber by profession. and his outrages had no further political important than that they gave the cue to Wassoodeo. There was an evil disposed section of seditious Brahmins in Poons, who had long dreamed of dacoity as a means of discrediting the British government, of causing confusion and spreading abroad the belief that discontent was rife. With these men Wassooded formidable band of dacoits ever known in the Westforminated band of the companies of the of enterprise—and thenceforth, day by day, their numbers swelled. Their method was to offer the poorest classes a much higher rate of pay than could be honestly earned in the labor market. The mon berd got seven rupees (\$3 50) a month; the ders earned as much as sixteen rupees (\$8), and this scanty wage proved more than sufficient to attract some of the most reckless spirits in the country. At the outset, for purposes of training, the ergies of the band were confined to mere looting. Some village, having been marked down for spolistion, would be surrounded after dark by a sufficient number of dacoits, armed with swords bludgeons and muskets, the dwellings of rich inhabitants would then be quietly ransacked for cash and jewolry, and if any villager was suspected of concealing valuables a little impromptu torture would be applied to extort confession. Wassoodeo never appeared in person at these preliminary exercises. Few of his followers had even seen him. He stayed in camp, and there, with Dowlut Rao, his confidante, wove his schemes against the British intruders. At last, when the first Afghan war seemed to lag, as it lagged last spring, and when news arrived of the Isandhluana disaster, the Brahmin thought his time was come. Fires suddenly broke out in every quarter of Poons, governbanks burned to the ground. Sir Richard Temple. the Governor, issued a proclamation, setting a price on Wassoodeo's head. Anonymous letters were re-Second were for the moment sleeping, they were by no means dead, and that at the end of the monsoon they would recommence their work of revolt. Major Daniell and a troop of cavalry were sent to scour the country. The fugitives were allowed no rest. Patels and villages were made to account for every man who was suspected of having joined the feared to attack even the smallest villages; they could find no shelter anywhere; the moment they returned to their own houses they were delivered up to justice. Overwhelming bodies of police patrolled the rural districts; skilled trackers were employed; skirmishes took piace, in which both sides lost men and horses. Wassoodeo was taken while fording a stream at night He fought desperately, and finding himself outmatched turned his Arab's head down the stream, preferring, with a true Brahmin's instinct, to drown rather than be soiled by a foreigner's touch. But his pursuers succeeded in capturing him. He was taken to the district jail at Poona. He refused to defend himself. "I am Seevajee's son," he said. "Seevajee hated the English. What will be will be." Neither threats nor promises altered his demeanor He had been a king among his men, and would rather die a thousand deaths then ternish the Mahratta name he bore.]

CABLE NOTES.

Two sons of M. Phillipart have resigned their cats as directors of the Banque Europeenne.

The attempt to raise the German fron-clad Grosser Kurfürst has been postponed until the 24th inst.

The Times' Berlin despatch says measles, scarlating and diphtheria are making great ravages among the youthful population of St. Petersburg. In certain districts of the Empire the danger is so great that

several colleges have been closed.

The Sportsman says:—"Robert Carlisle, the Cornish pedestrian, who has undertaken to walk from Land's End, England, to John O'Groat's House, Scotland, and back, trundling a wheelbarrow, arrived at Edinburgh on his return journey on Friday last. It is said that after he has completed his present feat he will attempt to cross the Atlantic in a small pin-

The directors of the limited cotton mill companies of Oldham, Lancashire, have decided to meet again to form an association for promoting their mutual interests. The resolution adopted at their faceting fiel in continuing the short time system for the present, but in view of any aggravation of the posion they feel that no time should be lost in calling their representatives again together. The speakers at the meeting strongly consured the conduct of the Liverpool Cotton "Ring," and one of them spoke of the necessity of obtaining cotton direct from America, so as to trustrate the manœuvres of the

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

[BY TELEGRAPH T . THE HERALD.]

EASTON, Pa., Nov. 10, 1879. Amos Snyder, of Phillipsburg, N. J., aged forty-five cars, and unmarried, was struck from behind this evening by an engine while stepping out of the way of a train on another track, on the Lehigh Valley Road, in the cut at the Delaware River Bridge. He was instantly killed.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

Capture of Pisagua the Chileans.

A FIVE HOURS' BOMBARDMENT.

Combined Attack by the Land and Sea Forces.

REVOLUTION IN LIMA

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Nov. 10, 1879.

A telegram dated Valparaiso, October 7, says:—"A combined attack by the Chilean land and sea forces was made on Pisagua, which was taken after a bombardment lasting five hours. Three hundred Chileans were killed and wounded." A telegram received in Paris states that the Chileans experienced a determined resistance from the Peruviaus and lost 500 men killed and wounded. It is rumored that a revolution has broken out in Lima, Peru

PISAGUA AND THE PERUVIAN AND ROLLVIAN FORCES AROUND IT-HOW THE LIMA REVOLU-

TION HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE. Pisagua is a port midway between Arica and Iquique, and derives its importance from the immense levelopment of its exports of nitrate of sods during the past ten years. At the beginning of the present year it was a well built and prosperous town of some 3,000 inhabitants, with several foreign commercia houses, but upon the declaration of war by Chile against Peru early on April 4, a squadron was atouc sent to destroy the coast towns of the Department of Tarapaca. The port of Pisagus was bomharded without resistance on the 17th of April, and three-fourths of it destroyed, an act which has not unnaturally been considered as one of inexcusable barbarism. Pisagua is situated at the foot of a cliff some five hundred feet high, which simost overhangs the sea, and is the terminus of a railway, which climbs this cliff with many zigzegs, and from the table land above winds eastward around and through numerous barren hills to the nitrate deposits, thirty or forty miles in the interior. The ation has recently been opened for military purposes across the desert of Tamaragal to Poso Almonte the inland terminus of the Iquique and La Noris Railway. The desert of Tamarugal is a wast plain covered with nitrate deposits, being the uplifted bed of a former arm of the sea, enclosed between the chain of the Andes and the coast hills. The vanguards of the Peruvian and Bolivian armies are distributed along the Plagua and Iquique railways, the Peruvian forces chiefly on the latter. At Agua Santa, the inland terminus of the Pisagua Railway, there was stationed, at last accounts a numerous brigade of Bolivian troops under Genera Villamil, and on the table land, just above Pisagus were the two Bolivian regiments of Colonels Granies and Bustamante, under the chief command of th tormer. In the town of Pisagus was a small detachment of Peruvian soldiers, but in view of the long expected attack by the Chileans it is very prob able that Peruvian reinforcements were lately sent thither. THE CITY AND ITS DEFENDERS

Colonel Juan Granier, who probably directed the defence of Pisagus, is one of the most notable of the officers of the Bolivian army. He is the son of a French gentleman, who married in La Paz, Bolivia, was for many years Belgian Consul in that city and is honorably mentioned in Widdell's "Travels," as well as in a recent volume of personal "Travels," as well as in a recent volume of personal reminiscences by General Narce Campero, now commanding the Bolivian vanguard. Colonel Juan Granier is about thirty-five years of age, is well educated, speaking English, French and German, and at the outbreak of the present war was Bolivian Consul at Valparaiso. His battalion was recruited by himself, in La Paz, in a single week consisting of choics or crooles of that city, chiefly mechanics and tradesmen; but by unwearied personal care and driding the Celonel has brought it to a high state of efficiency. Colonel Granier was the prime mover in the celebrated revolution of January 15, 1871, in La Paz, which overthrew the brutal dictatorship of Melgarejo, and he then performed a deed of valor which has rendered his name in South America a synonyme of patriotic self-sacrifice. This was nothing less than personally placing a cask of powder if a building which was the key of the enemy's position and igniting it with his own hands when he had apparently not one chance in a hundred of escaping alive. At the moment of the explosion he covered his face with both hands, in order,

enemy's position and igniting it with his own hands when he had apparently not one chance in a hundred of escaping alive. At the moment of the explosion he covered his face with both hands, in order, as he afterward said, that his features might not be marred beyond recognition. But by some inexplicable good fortune, though stunned and left insensible, he was not seriously hurt. It was Granier who induced Colonel Hilarion Daza, of the celebrated regiment of cuirassiers, now the President and Captain General of Bolivis, to lend his decisive co-operation to the rovolution against Melgarejo.

THE LIMA REVOLUTION.

The rumored revolution in Lima can only have proceeded from the partisans of Nicola Pierois, the leader of two former revolutions against President Prado, one of which, in April, 1877, was memorable as having been begun by the promusciamiento of the officers and crew of the Husscar in his behalf, and which was precically terminated by the celebrated naval combat of Pacochas, May 29, 1877, between that monitor and the British vessels of war Shah and Amethyst. It will be romembered that Pierola, on the following day, voluntarily surrendered the Husscar to the legitimate government of Prado, without any conditions in his own behalf, but with the earnest request that the entire Peruvian squadron should proceed to punish the British Admiral for his "insolence" in presuming to interfere in the domestic quarrels of Peru. The terms of capitulation, which were negotiated by Captain Juan B. Moore in behalf of the government of Lima, were not ratified by the latter, and Pierola and has officers were imprisoned with the intention of subjecting them to trial. But the spontaneous ovation which the prisoners received from the people of Lima, on their arrival there, induced the government to permit Pierola and most of his officers to leave the country. He proceeded to Europe and was in Chile at the commencement of the present war, when he returned to Lima by permission and offered his services to the government. At firs

but ultimately he was allowed to enlist, from among the young men of good family in Linus, the Eighth regiment of National Guards, of which he was colonel.

THE LEADER.

Pierola was born in Camana, in the Department of Arequipa, in 1840, being the son of a distinguished Peruvian scientist of the same name. He received a good education and early distinguished himself by his aptitude as a political agitator and his indomitable ambittlen and energy. Before attaining his thirtieth year he was made Minister of Finance by President Balta in 1868, and was the leading spirit in promoting those vast railway contracts with Henry Medgas and others, which at the time seemed destined to make Peru the most prosperous country in the world. To meet the enormous financial engagements of the government Pierola negotiated in Europe leans amounting to more than \$100,000,000, hypothecating the guano revenues, and for a year or two everything was "booming" in Peru as never before. But a reaction ensued; railway work was suspended, and the country was plunged into financial rain. After the excession of Pracident Balta were impeached for a long list of violations of the constitution; but, although tried by a hostile Congress, he was acquitted. From that time dates his irreconcilable antiquorism to the cardialas or party founded by Prado and which raised to power the present administration. The party of Pierola is virtually the old conservative party which has ruled Peru through most of her independent existence, the party of Vivance, of Echenique and of Balta. The attitude of Pierola during the last few months has apparently been a patriotic one. He has refused to effect any impediment to the war measures of the administration, which he has continually urged to greater vigor, and has been requently in consultation with the members of the Cabinet, presided over by General Manuel de Mendiburn, which was accused of inefficiency, a clamor was raised in certain the Cabinet, but Pierola restrained the impetuosity of his friends and declared

The preparations for General Grant's reception,

CHICAGO, Hl., Nov. 10, 1879. although on a less magnificent scale than was originally intended, are going actively forward. Buildings are being lavishly decorated, and the windows along the line of march are already pre-empted. Large exertsions from the country are arranged over every line of railroad centring here. The Board of Trade to-day voted to hold no session on Wednesday, and that day will virtually be a holidsy in many business places.

GENERAL GRANT'S VISIT TO CHICAGO.

SENATOR CONKLING RECOVERING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1879. Senator Conkling arrived in the city this afternoon. Although he has not entirely recovered from his recent illness he is feeling much better.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—1 A. M.

For the New England and Middle Atlantic States clear or partly cloudy weather during the day, followed by threatening weather and rain, northerly winds, shifting to east and south, a slight rise, followed by falling barometer, and nearly stationary

temperature.

For the lake region, rising temperature and falling weather and rain.

iey, slightly warmer southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather and areas

For the South Atlantic States, northeast to south east winds and partly cloudy weather, with slight

changes in temperature and pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, areas of rain, southerly winds, shifting to west, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Pacific coast regions, partly cloudy weather and light rains in Oregon and Washington The rivers will remain stationary.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comtemperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

1878, 1879.

3 A. M. 43 58 3:30 P. M. 51 67 6 A. M. 43 58 3:30 P. M. 51 67 69 A. M. 47 63 9 P. M. 47 68 12 M. 47 68 12 M. 47 68 12 P. M. 44 53 Average temperature yestorday. 60%

Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 46%

MRS. SMITH'S DENIAL.

A reporter called upon Mrs. Jennie R. Smith, at the Hudson County Jail, yesterday, in reference to a statement alleged to have been made by her that, "should the worst happen, she would prepare a statement and give it to the world from the gal-lows." &c. Mrs. Smith pronounced the statement false in every particular.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Franklin B. Gowen, of Philadelphia, and Captain Cook, of the steamship Gallia, are at the Brevoort. Governor Charles C. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island; Congressman John Van Voorhis, of Rochester; Sen-stor-elect Issac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y.; ex-Congressman G. A. Bagley, of Watertown, N. Y., and George G. Hoskins, are at the Fifth Avenue. John D. Defrees, of Washington, is at the Park Avenue. Congressman R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, and Senator-elect W. B. Woodin, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan. Senator D. B. St. John, of New-burg, is at the Brunswick. John Bigelow is at the Everett. Senator S. H. Wendover, of Stuyvesant, N. Y., is at the Westminster. Samuel M. Shoemsker, of Baltimore, and Assemblymen George H. Sharpe, of Kingston, and Thomas N. Van Valkenburgh, of Lockport, N. Y., are at the Gilsey. Colonel Lorenzo Sitgreaves, United States Army, is at the Clarendon.

CONSUMPTION CAN'T KILL ANY PATIENT WHO will
Take HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR when he's ill
Of a cough that no other prescription will still.
Pirk's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A.-HATS FOR GENTLEMEN OF EXTRA QUAL-y; go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118

A .- "KEEP OUT THE COLD." Use Rocbuck's celebrated Wood and RUBBER
WEATHER STRIPS on your doors and windows.
S. ROEBUCK & CO., 164 Fulton st. ALL GENUINE "RYE AND ROCK" HAS MY on label. \$1 per bottle; \$4 per gallon.
N. VAN BEIL, 88 Chambers st., near Church.

A.—EMPHATICALLY THE RIGHT THING TO do at this season of the year is to purchase a KNOX HAR. His fall shapes for gentlemen, displayed at 212 Broadway, and Pitth Avonue liutel, are of brilliant variety. A .- DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMO-A.—RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED BY DR. MARSH'S treatment: 40 years' practical exparience

MARSH'S treatment: 40 years' practical experience, Office, 2 Vessy st., Autor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No uplown branch. DESPONDENCY, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL

and all the gloomy consequences of nervous prostration, debility, &c., are quickly and rationally cured by PULVER-MACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Descriptive books from PUL-YERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 1,164 or 265 Broadway A .-

> WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH

CURE. A speedy and CERTAIN ANTIDOTE for CA-TARRH. SNUFFLES, COLD in the HEAD, INFLUENZA and BRONCHITIS. A CONSTITUTIONAL remedy and absolute cure. Sold by all druggists, or DELIVERED by D. B. Daway & Co., 46 Dev st., New York, at \$1 50 a page age. PAMPHLETS mailed FREE

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CONGRESS WATER.—ITS SUPERIORITY AS a substratic and alterative consists in its cuttre freedom from everything bitter, acid or crude that produces haadache, internal soreness and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All minoral waters that are dangerous irritante may be known by an acid alter-taste. DR. HERRICK'S CAPSICUM PLASTERS IN-

GENUINE VICHY,—HAUTERIVE, CELESTINS Grand Grille Hospital opening of the kidneys.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES HAVE NO EQUAL
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES HAVE NO EQUAL
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ONE QUARTER OF HUMANITY DIE FROM PUT ON A HOLMAN LIVER PAD, THE BEST stomach and liver regulator in the world. It insusound stomach, good digestion, pure blood and penerve action. Consultations free. SEE Broadway. WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES WILL CURE

DRISTOL HOTEL, LONDON, RUBLINGTON GAR-dens, W.—This large, first class family hetel, in the best situation of London, is newly established in the Conti-nental style, and furnished with every possible comfort and modern improvement, executions entains and wisses. Proprietor, H. EISELE, late of Meurices'.

I ONG'S HOTEL, BOND ST., LONDON, aristocratic house is situated in the century. This well known and aristocratic house is situated in the centre of the most fashionable part of the West End. Colebrated for its cuising and cellar of the choicest wines.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, LIME ST., LIVMRPOOL.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, LIME ST., LIVMRPOOL.

Ratracts from visitor's book. To whom it may concern;—"Having boen a guest at the Washington Histor, to company with may wife, I have no heatinancy in saving for myself and wife that we are well pleased with its varies appointments, and with pleasure recommend it to my fe low Americans."—J. M. Lucas, United States Consus Barsions, Staffordshire. "Self and family very muc pleased. Yours, J. K. Emmet (Fritz)." This magnificer recort for American travellers was reopened on June 7 to Sir Wilfred Lawson, Hart, M. P., and Mr. A. M. Sullivas M. P., About 120 gentlemen sat down to a splendid lunc con in the dining room, including the Hon. S. R. Packer American Consul. The Washington Hotel is immediate facing the St. George's Hall, and is opposite the Lond and Northwestern Railway, and in close proximity to it other stations and plers. Visitors sending letter or post card from America or Queenstown will be welcomed the manager at Liverpool.

A LLAN PINKERTONS NEW ROOK.—UST READY, ATHE GYPRIES AND DETECTIVES, a thilling and exciting book by Allan Plakerines and the tamous detective, author of "Mollie Magnires and the services," &c. Clothbound, \$1.50, with 20 vivid illustrations.

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